THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JEFFERSON.

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THE HUNTRESS

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

TERMS.

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SELECTED TALES

THE FIVE FRANC PIECE.

It was past midnight, and the bride had long been in her bridal chamber, when the young bridegroom escaped from his friends and found his way to a private staircase where a confidential maid awaited his coming, on a landing place near the door that was open for him above. 'Go in,' said Anna, in a low whisper,' my lady is waiting for you.' The husband of an hour tapped at the door, opened it and threw himself at the feet of a young and beautiful woman. She was seated near the fire, in the undress of a rich widow, to whom a second marriage had given rise to new hopes and fears, 'I beg you will rise,' said she, giving him her hand 'No, no, my dear madam,' said the young man, grasping her extended hand in his, and carrying it to his lips. 'No, let me remain at your feet, and do not, do not withdraw your little hand, for I fear you will vanish and leave me, I fear it is all a dream; it appears to me I am the hero of a fairy tale, such as I remember in my childhood, and that at possessing all in the world I wish, the deceitful fairy will fly away with my happiness to laugh with her companions at my regret and despair.' Banish your fear my dear Frederick, yesterday I was the widow of Lord Melvin, to-day I am madam de la Tour, your wife; dismiss from your imagination this fairy image of your childhood, for there is no fairy tale to relate, but a true story.

Frederick de la Tour had every reason to believe that a supernatural being had taken his fortunes into keeping; for during the last month, either by accident, chance or destiny, an inexplicable success had made him rich and happy beyond his most sanguine wishes. He was young, not more than twenty-five, alone in the world, and living with the most self denying and rigid economy, when one day as he was walking in the street of St. Honore, a splendid equipage was suddenly drawn up opposite to him, an elegant woman, leaning out of the coach window and seemingly much agitated called to him. Mr.—Mr.—' He stopped. The footman descended from his station, let down the steps, and with his plumed hat in his hand respectfully invited the astonished Frederick to enter the carrige. He did so, and thus, as if by magic found himself seated next to a woman both young and beautiful, and dressed with great elegance and richness. He had hardly time to look around, before the horses were again in full speed. 'My dear sir,' said the lady who was thus running away with him, and in the sweetest tone imaginable, 'I have not received your note, but notwithstanding your refusal, I hope I shall see you again at my little soiree to-morrow evening. 'Me! Madam,'said Frederick. 'Yes,sir,you—Oh I beg a thousand pardons, 'I hope you will forgive the mistake I have made,' said the lady, with an appearance of surprise, 'but you resemble so perfectly one of my imtimate friends, that I mistook you for him.—Oh, excuse me, sir; what must you think of me? But the likeness is so striking it would have deceived any one.' Before this explanation was at an end, the equipage entered the court yard of a splendid mansion, and Frederick de la Tour could do no less than hand Lady Melvin from her carriage.

Now Lady Melvin, as we have said before, was handsome and not one of those disagreeable, red cheeked, heavy stepping, immense English women, who when they smile, open their lips effectedly and show you thirty-two frightfully big teeth—No, she was a French woman, and her beautiful black hair contrasted well with her brilliant complexion, and her coral lips permitted an occasional glimpse of the whitest teeth in the world. Frederick de la Tour, dazzled as might well be, by so many charms, had no difficulty in believing, that Lady Melvin had taken him for some less happy mortal, and he thanked his stars for it, as it enabled him to know my Lady; whose obliging and very flattering invitation he eagerly accepted, and strange to tell, soon became a marked favorite, but among the most constant and welcome guests at her table. The rich widow was surrounded by suitors who were dismissed one by one, and it was somehow brought about, that before the end of a fortnight the young clerk had an interview with her Ladyship's own appointment. Marriage was proposed by her, and of course accepted by him, in a delirium of love and astonishment.

Frederick de la Tour stood before the small glass in a furnished attic, and looked at himself from head to foot. He was not certainly an ugly man, but he could not consider himself handsome; his dress was such as became a clerk with a salary of as many dollars only, as there are days in the year, and he could not therefore attribute his good fortune to his tailor. He concluded he must be loved for himself alone, or else that lady Melvin was under some strange and unnatural delusion. When the marriage day arrived, and when the future husband was in presence of the Notary, his astonishment was redoubled. He would be worth millions. He would have (said the marriage contract) a country seat in Burgundy, a domain in Normandy, a house in the street of St. Honore in Paris, and various other goods and chattles of which until that day, he had never heard a syllable. Lady Melvin had riches across the channel also, mines in Wales, and grazing lands in Devonshire. It was to the young man a golden dream from which he dreaded to awake.—The Mayor had sanctioned and the Priest had solemnly blessed the union, yet with religion and the laws to aid his reason, the feeling that it all was a splendid dream, would not leave him even at the feet of his lawful wife in the bridal chamber—he pressed her hand to his lips, he grasped convulsively the embroidered night dress, in his fear that all would vanish.

'Rise my dear Frederick,' again said his wife, 'draw that easy chair close to mine, and let me talk to you.' The young man did so, but without releasing the hand of his wife, and Madam de la Tour began thus:—'There was once upon a time——' 'Good heavens,' cried Frederick. 'I'm not wrong then, it is! it is! a fairy tale.' 'Listen, my dear sir,—there lived a young girl whose family had been rich, but when their daughter was fifteen, they had no other means of support than the daily labor of her father. They lived at Lyons, and I know not what hope of bettering their condition made them remove to Paris. Nothing is so difficult as retrieving our fallen fortunes, and again filling the place in society, and moving in the circle that we have been obliged to give up. The father of this poor girl experienced it, for after strugging four long years with poverty and neglect, he died in a hospital. Her mother's death soon followed, and the young girl remained alone in a cheerless garret, a long arrear of rent unpaid, and with the chilling presence of the two miserable untenanted beds, to increase her feelings of desolation. If there was to be a fairy in my story, she should, without doubt, at this moment appear, but there was not a shadow of one. The young girl was unknown in Paris, without money, with no friends or protector to sustain and cherish her, and she asked in vain from stangers that employment which makes the riches of the poor; guilty pleasure it is true, extended its arms to allure her, but there are minds so formed as instinctly to love virtue, and to detest vice, and hers was happily of this stamp—but she must eat, and the hunger of the day was increased by a sleepless night bringing a second day without food. You, Frederick, have just left a table groaning under the weight of luxuries, where the rich wines have mantled in the glass, and, although you were made rich but yesterday, yet you have no conception of the deep misery of which I speak and you may well be astonished that in the midst of the magnificence which surrounds us, and seated as we are in these ample chairs, empurpled with silk and gold, that I can conjure up such a scene—but listen still.

Hunger compelled this poor girl to beg, she shrouded her head in a veil, once her mother's and her only inheritance, she bent her body to appear infirm and old, and went down from her garret into the street. There she extended her supplicant hand, alas! the hand was white and delicately formed, and there would be danger in showing it, but she bound the coarse veil around it as if it were too hidious to be seen. She took her station near the entrance of a Court-yard far distant from the light of any lamps, and when there passed a young and happy girl, (alas! far happier than herself) she held out her hand and asked for but a sou; one sou to buy a piece of bread: but at evening in Paris, young girls are thinking of other things than giving away sous. If she saw an old man approach, she ventured to implore his aid, but old age is often hard-hearted and miserly, and the old man would turn his head from her and pass on. The evening had been cold and rainy, it was growing late, and the various night watchers were going their rounds, when the young girl nearly frantic with hunger and disappointment, held out once more her hand; it was to a young man who stopped, drew from his pocket a piece of money which he dropped into her hand as if he feared to touch so much misery.

A policeman, who no doubt had been watching the poor girl, suddenly appeared & seizing her by the arm, 'Ah! I have caught you,' said he, 'so you are begging in the street, to the watch house my old lady.' The young man immediately interfered, taking her part with the greatest warmth, he drew to his side the arm of the beggar, whom he had just feared to touch with his gloved hand, at the same time saying to the policeman. 'This woman is not a beggar; it is a mistake, I am acquainted with her.' 'But sir,' said the enforcer of the law against street begging—'I tell you,' said the young man sternly, 'I know her and shall protect her'—My good woman,' said he whispering in the ear of the young girl, whom he supposed to be an old woman, 'take this Five Franc Piece, and let me lead you to the next street, that you may escape from this fellow who is watching you.' The five franc piece slipped from your hand into mine, and as we passed under a lamp which until then I had taken care to avoid. I saw your face

'My face,' exclaimed Frederick.

'Yes my dear Frederick, your face; it was you who thus preserved my honor and my life; you gave five francs in charity to Lady Melvin to your future wife.' 'You,' said Frederick, 'young, beautiful, and rich: you a beggar!' 'Yes,' said Madame de la Tour, 'once I was indebted to charity, once only, and it was to you. The morning after this day of misery, which I now regard as the most fortunate of my life, a kind hearted old woman took pity on me, and she has had cause to bless the hour she did so, and found me a place as seamstress in the establishment of a rich nobleman. My light heartedness and good looks returned with ability to support myself, and I soon became the bosom friend of the respectable house-keeper. One day, Lord Melvin came into my little room, as I was at work, and seated himself by my side. He was a man about sixty, tall, thin, and in manners cold and reserved, 'Young woman,' said he, 'I know the story of your life; will you marry me?' 'Marry you?' I exclaimed.—'Yes, me,' said he. 'I am rich; and determined my riches shall not go to my nephews. I am a martyr to the gout, and would rather be taken care of by a wife then by mercenary servants. If I may believe what I have heard respecting you, you possess elevation of mind and correct principles—it is in your power to become Lady Melvin, and to prove to the world that you are as worthy of good fortune as you have been praiseworthy in struggling with adversity.' 'I loved you, Frederick, continued the bride, 'and although I had seen you but a moment, yet I could not banish your image; and something whispered to me from the inmost recesses of my heart, that our lives were to be passed together. When I looked at Lord Melvin and observed his serious melancholy face, his eyes bright and piercing, with an expression of successful cunning, I could not help thinking that the strange step he meditated was but to gratify a feeling of revenge, and I was unwilling to be his instrument; and thus although the noble Lord did not receive a refusal, yet he saw my hesitancy and agitation, and like most persons who meet with unexpected obstacles, he became more eager and pressed his suit with more than wonted ardour. Those with whom I lived and every body I saw, advised me to profit by this freak of an English Lord with millions; a part of whose fortune at least, in the event of my doing so, must soon be mine. As for myself, I thought of you; my gratitude thought of a thousand graces to your person. I recalled continually the kind tone of your voice, although heard but for an instant. You had never looked in my face, and yet I was near sacrificing to this dream of the imagination my good fortune and your own, but I had taken a lesson in the miseries of a life of poverty and suffering too severe to suffer these romantic feelings to over power my better judgment. Your image was reluctantly thrust aside by the poor sewing girl, and I became Lady Melvin. It was indeed, my dear Frederick, a fairy tale, that I, a poor, destitute, friendless orphan, should become the wife of one of the richest of England's Peers, that I a modern Cinderilla, in my splendid coach, with servants in heraldic liveries, should drive through the street in which but a few short months before, I had stood a beggar; and that I, clothed in silks and radiant with jewels, should look from my hight estate, upon the very spot where I had trembliugly extended my hand for charity.—It was a turn of fortune's wheel too incredible for belief; in truth a fairy tale—but the fairies of this world of ours, my dear Frederick, are the passions of mankind.' 'Happy Lord Melvin,' cried Frederick, 'he could enrich you.'

'He was indeed happy,' said Madame de la Tour, 'and the event proved that this marriage, which the world looked upon as a folly on his part, I caused by my good conduct, to be regarded as the most sensible thing he could have done. He was rich not only beyond his wants, but beyond even his wishes. He could never manage to spend his income and had therefore no need of endeavoring to accumulate. He rightly believed that he might trust in the attachment of a wife, who owed every thing to him, and never did he for one moment repent that he had married a French woman. I reposed, on my part, perfect and entire confidence in Lord Melvin as to any provision in the disposition of his fortune, and with sincerity and tenderness watched over his declining years. He died, leaving me the whole of his immense riches, and I then inwardly vowed to marry no other than the man who had relieved me in my greatest need—but how silent you are,' said Madame de la Tour, pressing the hand of the husband she had enriched and would love with such devotion—'and you never went into society or to the play, nor to concerts; ah! if I had but known your name,' while she thus playfully reproached her astonished husband, husband, she took from around her neck a chain of rubies to which was suspened a diminutive silk purse, from the latter she drew a Five Franc Pice in a little frame of gold.

'It is the same one,' said she putting it into Frederick's hands. The sight of this cherished piece of silver gave me a supper and a roof to shelter me, until the next day, when at my earnest request, it was so arranged that I could keep your fortunate gift; it has never for a moment left me. Ah! how happy I was when I first saw you in the street of St. Honore; with what joy I ordered my coachman to stop; I was nearly frantic with agitation and delight, and I immediately adopted the only pretext I could so suddenly think of, to get you into the carriage. I had but one fear; you might be married; had that been the case you would never have heard this story. Lady Melvin would have been your good genius, she

would secretly have enriched you beyond the dreams of avarice, but the unhappy lady would have sought out a home in another land, there to end her days solitary and alone.' Frederick dropped the hand of his wife, he let fall the muslin robes, and taking the money in both his hands he carried it to his lips with an almost reverential solemuity. 'You see,' said Madame de la Tour, 'that I am no fairy but on the contrary from you came the fairy-gift, and it has indeed proved a talisman!'

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

☞ LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!! ☜

EXPENDITURES of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, last session. from December 1st. 1839 to 30 h November 1840

It appears the expense of the last session has exceeded the previous short session very little. The contingent expences of the last long session being $243,552, 29 cts., while the expenses of the previous short session amounted to $205,962, 77 cts., in about one third of the time.

This looks like reform in the wanton extravagance of the Representatives. This reform Congress however, has erred in misplaceing patronage; that is in our opinion. Messrs. Langtree and O'Sullivan takes the lead in the sunshine of the House. We find the following items furnished by these gentlemen.

Langtree&O'Sullivan,stationary	$17,884 27
Langtree & O'Sullivan, printers,	1,714 02
Samuel D. Langtree, stationary	1,097 62
Samuel D. Langtree, 263 reams paper	1,578 00
Samuel D. Langtree, printing, &c., Laws U. States	7,061 91
Samuel D. Langtree, stationary, May 21, 1840	1,986 87
S. D. Langtree, do. July 1840	4,775 92
Langtree & O'Sullivan, lithographing maps	924 50
Langtree & Sullivan. 6 copies Democratic Review,	18 00
S. D. Langtree, stationary	2,156 00
S. D. Langtree do	990 37
S. D. Langtree do	3,027 25
Amounting to - -	$43,214 46

Pretty well for the firm by the House.—This is what raises the outcry against foreigners. But is it just? It is Americans themselves who are to blame for this, at the head of whom stands *Col. Benton*, which the "Domocratic Review" published by these men in this city designed to support for thePresidency through the working men

These men being able writers were about to upset the Globe of this city, and would have come in for Congress printing; to retain which the Globe editors had to buy off Langtree and O'Sullivan by giving up to them a large portion of the work of the Departments to which, and the Democratic Review (which has an extensive circulation) has been added that of *stationers* to Congress; the furnishing of which, we fancy, rests with themselves in respect to price or quantity* They can charge just what they choose. Who believes that this amount of stationary was used by Congress?

But we maintain it is not because these men are foreigners that they are bought up by designing men; it is because they are void of principle and are always in market for any man's money. By the way we believe there ere a hundred to one unprincipled men amongst the Americans. Look at Amos Kendall—look at the extras to mail contractors—look at the blanks, paper and twine men—thedefaulters—the increase of the incompetent clerks in the custom house and elsewhere—honest men put out and worthless ignorant men put in. This is the fault of natives not of foreigners.

Briefly, no one has more cause of dislike to Messrs. Langtree and O'Sullivan than we we have. But for them or their patron (same thing) we might now have had a house of our own, and have had the means of soothing a helpless old age. They go for *Col. Benton* for President and Amos for Vice President. Col. Benton goes for those extravagant public buildings at the seat of government to win over the WORKIEG MEN, (as we conjecture. He is generally seen poking about the buildings) who are from all parts of the union.—Hon. John Taliaferro's constituents furnishes the sand stone (as it is said to be) to construct the buildings. Col. Benton is opposed to allowing revolutionary claims and we suppose it possible that in the appointment of the other Honoreble gentleman chairman of the committee on revolutionary pensions, and also a member of the committee on revolutionary claims, there might have been a mutual understandiug between the parties about the *sand stone*, and certain signs, winks, and nods perhaps; or a peculiar way of laying down their *cravats*.

We hope that our Whig Congress will look out elsewhere for stone hereafter should any more be needed. This POLITICAL stone comes too high for the treasury.

Well might Gen. Keim of Pennsylvania, stare in astonishment at the cost and appearance of thore buildings. But to return to the contingent account.

We find still more engravings; though the amount last session is little more than a third of what it was formerly; but it is too much to be thrown away—all the shops in the city are full of them, and are used for wrapping paper.

The cost of these last session is $18,877 45 !!! How many poor revolutionary widows would this sum have rendered warm and comfortable? Well may the editors, as we have seen in some of the papers say, "If you want to find a mean man look for him in the House of Representatives."

Who orders these engnavings which are smuggled through the House without a vote? The Constitution says, "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but by an act of Congress." Who received this EIGHTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SEVEN DOLLARS? The members of Congress, all that we have questioned on this subject heretofore when these engravings amounted to hundreds of thousands—they knew "nothing about them"—"did not order them"—"did not know who did." We trust this contingent latitude may be reformed. No wonder there is not a dollar in the treasury, as it is reported. These clandestine orders and clandestine contracts which the House know nothing about till the money is paid and forgot, may be a good electioneering scheme amongst *working men*, but will the people consent to pay so high for ☞ votes ☜

There is, moreover, a certain Mr. Daniel Burr, who feathers his nest every session in the character of draughtman, for which he received last session scarce as money is $2,120 50.

Washing towels comes to the modest sum $105 50. We should have been glad of the job ourselves; it would have purchased paper enough for the Huntress, and we beg the House to consider us a candidate for the work next session at half the sum.

Alas! what rogurry and fraud is carried on about the House. No system of economy. What good does the Chaplin's do? A thieving messenger—very pious too all the while, and looking like a saint, will go halves with the washer woman for washing never done. Not a doubt but this item will soon reach $500

There was to be no more ☞ *painting* of maps ☜ What signifies painting maps for grocers? We have not time to calculate the cost of map painting; it is a good sum however.

Finally--whoever takes time to examine& reflect upon the cost of the public building; the tardiness of the execution of the work—the vast sums bestowed upon the editors of the Democratic Review--the appointment of so many editors to office who are mere pimps and spies upon other clerks and the Administration itself—the increase of appointments—the extravagance and waste of money in all—the suppression of revolutionary claims and the revival of working mens' papers, can be at no loss to guess who has rulled the present Administaation, and will rule underhandedly if no other way.

THE WHIGS.

What is the matter with Whigs? There appears to have been a breeze in the House amongst the Whigs. Gentlemen recollect. united youstand, divided you fall. Adhere to "union for the sake of the union."—Something has offended Mr. Wise; we can not tell what; but he has discovered something wrong depend upon it.

We have heard it whispered that the old National Republicans who stood the brunt of the battle are to be slighted--thrown aside to make room for eleventh-hour-men

We have indeed witnessed a great change in the looks and manners of some of the Whig members since the election of General Harrison. They skulk along without recognizing there old friends. We shall keep an eye on them. They must recollect the people elected General Harrison not them.

NEW MEMBERS.

We have seen but very few of the new members as yet, and but two ladies, owoing to the badness of the weather. But trust we shall have that pleasure ere long, when we shall honor a paragragh in our paper with a personal description as usual.

THE RICHMOND (Va.) STAR AND TRANSCRIPT.—We have received a few numbers of this paper. It is one of the most interesting we have ever seen of the class of penny sheets.

There is hardly any end to the reading matter; and in wit, humour, good sense and anecdote it is not to be surpassed.

It contains a great variety of incident—foreign and domestic news. The editor is liberal, chaste and independent, and has uncommon tact and versitality of genius. He cannot fail to please. Seccess to him.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENT.

The outside of our paper was printed off before "A Dialogue" was received. It is a very good thing in its way, and would do better in the Sun or Clipper than in our paper. But it is quite too long for any paper. Few editors now a days like to publish long articles. It is in the "Bill Johnsing and Pete Gumbo" style:

Dress not Gentility.—Would the recollection of the following remark, by Steele, do some of us any harm, now a days?

"When a person speaks coarsely, he has dressed himself clean to no purpose. The clothing of our minds is certainly to be regarded before that of our bodies. To betray, in man's talk, a corrupt imagination, is a much greater offence against the conversation of gentlemen, than any negligence of dress imaginable.

Democracy.—The greatest happiness of the greatest number" is the true spirit and meaning of democracy, and all the cant that is employed to make the term significant of the dogmas of a party, is chicanery and humbug. In all republics the majority are the democrats and what they will for their own benefit is true democracy. It is not democratic for one man to smoke in a stage coach when the remaining nine passengers are made sick by it. That policy is not, and cannot be, democratic, to which the majority of the people are opposed. Democracy is, in fine, the expressed, executed and embodied will of the majority; and, all other definitions that can be given to the term are anti-democratic and absurd.—*N. Y. Sig.*

A young buck of a 'snaplock,' who wore an unshaven face, because, as he said, it looked 'foreign,' lately accosted a Yankee at one of our hotels, as follows:

"I say, fellow, some individuals think I am a Frenchman, and some take me for an *Etalyan*—now what do you think I am?"

"I think you are a darn'd fool," replied Jonathan.

A New Drink—"Mr. Guzzle, I've discovered a new drink for you. Try a little."

'Well, I don't care if I do. [drinks.] It has'nt a very bad taste to it; and, if my memory serves me right, it is what they call I recollect drinking some when I was a lad.

You shan't marry your Granddaughter. A wealthy old gentleman of Philadelphia, named James Eneu, aged eighty four years, was married to his grand daughter, on Monday last in that city. Her object appears to have been money, and he was induced to enter into the arrangement, supposing, as he has since stated, that the laws of the land and the church to which he belongs were not violated by such an union. The marriage is void, and not having been consummated, the parties it will be presumed will remain in a state of single blessedness.'

Warm, Warmer, Warmest.—A house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe: a house with two mothers-in laws is so excessively hot that it can be likened to no place on earth

Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, now in session. instructing the Senators in Congress from that State to vote for a repeal of the Sub-Treasury act, or resign.

A feminine individual out west advertises for a husband. Trot out bachelors and give the gall a chance.

South Carolina The Charleston Courier publishes a list of the members of the Legislature of that State. The Senate consisting of 45 members, are all Democrats. The House stands 111 Democrats, 13 Whigs.

Sailor's Yarn.—A sailor was once telling of a country where the sun was so hot that the inhabitants used no fire. 'How do they bile their vittels then?' said an elderly lady. 'Why you see, said Jack, 'a big glass is rigged in the tops of the chimneys, which brings the sun in focus, right into the kettle.' 'La me, what a carls world,' said the old lady, as she replaced her spectacles on her nose.

Outrageous—There is said to be an association of dissipated young men, clerks, &c. in New York, who keep a register of all single, unprotected females, whom they know; with an explanation of their supposed characters; so that they may know who to insult without risk. Two of the papers threaten to give their names, and the Sun hints broadly that Judge Lynch may have occasion to deliberate upon their cases.

[*Richmond Star.*

Witchcraft.—One of the hands in our office having dreamed that he drew the highest prize in a lottery, hunted about for the lucky numbers of which he had dreamed, and at last got the right ticket by sending to Petersburg. When the lottery drew he held two out of the first three numbers, and within one of another drawn number—There is a bone for the "dreamers" to chuck over.

[*Richmond Star.*

'Here's into you,' as the 'cock tail' said to the toper.

Pretty well for the firm by the House.—This is what raises the outcry against foreigners. But is it just? It is Americans themselves who are to blame for this, at the head of whom stands Col. Benton, which the "Domocratic Review" published by these men in this city designed to support for thePresidency through the working men

These men being able writers were about to upset the Globe of this city, and would have come in for Congress printing; to retain which the Globe editors had to buy off Langtree and O'Sullivan by giving up to them a large portion of the work of the Departments to which, and the Democratic Review (which has an extensive circulation) has been added that of stationers to Congress; the furnishing of which, we fancy, rests with themselves in respect to price or quantity They can charge just what they choose. Who believes that this amount of stationary was used by Congress?*

But we maintain it is not because these men are foreigners that they are bought up by designing men; it is because they are void of principle and are always in market

*This is Democracy with a vengence! While those foreigners are caressed and weighed down with favors—favors in every shape—invention is tortured to invent favor; a worthy man Garret Anderson in this city, once a prosperous wholesale paper merchant has been neglected—broke down—ruined and left to pine in poverty; and for ought we know is now within the walls of the prison or in the bounds; and all this because he was two honest for the party.

But we trust the day of retribution is near, and that Mr. Anderson who has suffered much, may receive the patronage of Congress as heretofore. In justice they did purchase $13 50 cts. worth of his paper.

POETRY.

CONSOLATION TO THE AFLICTED

Lift up thine eyes, afflicted soul!
From earth lift up thine eyes;
Though dark the evening shadows roll,
And daylight beauty dies;
One sun is set, a thousand more
Their rounds of glory run,
Where science leads thee to explore
In every star a sun.

Thus when some long-lived comfort ends,
And nature would despair,
Faith to the heaven of heavens ascends,
And meets ten thousand there;
First faint and small, then clear and bright,
They gladden all the gloom,
And stars that seem but points of light,
The rank of suns assume.

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR.

What do we live for? Is it to be
The sport of fortune's power—
To launch our bark on pleasure's sea
And float perhaps an hour—
To waste out time in idle dreams
Of what may be to morrow—
To glean with care from present scenes
The source of future sorrow?

What do we live for? Is it to find
The ties of friendship broken—
That love's a sound to cheat mankind,
And dies as soon as spoken—
To mark the woes on others hurled,
Nor weep their hapless lot—
To hate our fellows—curse the world—
To die and be forgot?

No! we were formed to seek for truth
Through paths made plain by reason;
To hail that light in earliest youth
Which shines in every season.
Yes! we are made to win below
The boon hereafter given;
To calmly smile at earthly wo,
And find our home in *Heaven*.

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP.

For Colds, Whooping Cough, Pain and Soreness in the Breast, Influenza, Consumption, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and Diseases of the Breast, and Lungs generally.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the proprietor wishes to state that this Syrup is composed of Irish moss, combined with such other articles as have been found best calculated to afford relief in the above named diseases.

This medicine has been used very extensively and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs; and when all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common Colds, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in Asthma, Hoarseness, Wheezing and shortness o breath, it gives immediate relief; in Whooping Cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given both to adults and infants with perfect safety.

Prepared and sold by C. J. R. THORPE,
Chemist and Druggist

PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE.

The *Subscriber* having taken the PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE, formerly occupied by *John Huncock*, a few doors south of corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, begs leave to inform the Public that his Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider, as in any other establishment in the City—and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for private families.

WILLIAM BENTER.

"MOON AND SEVEN STARS."

JOHN B. CORNWALL informs the Public that he has taken the Public House formerly occupied by Mr. Clemens, at the corner of 4½ and *Penn. Avenue*, where he is prepared to take boarders, and to furnish refreshment to transient visitors.

His bar is furnished with the best Spiritnous Liquors, Wines, Porter and Cider, and pledges himself to give general satisfaction.

Sept. 23, 1840

STAR COFFEE HOUSE.

Penn. Av. near 13th street, (*south side.*)

The Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider as any other establishment in the city; and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for rivate families.

JOHN PURDON.

JOHN VARDEN

Respectfully informs the Public that he is in search of *curiosities*, for the purpose of establishing a Museum in Washington City.

Those who feel disposed to aid in the above, will confer a particular favor on the Proprietor. Curiosities will be thankfully received with the name of the donor, and a description labelled on the article if left at the Museum, 4½ street, City Hall.

CHARLES CAHEN

Informs the Public that he has removed to that popular stand formerly occupied by Michael McDermott, at the corner of Sixth street and Penn. Av. where he continues to furnish refreshments to citizens and transients, as usual. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the Public in general for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Washington, D. C.
Oct. 1, 1840.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollin will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 1d March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preservers. Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Norfolk boats in full time.

Passage through from Philadelphia - 30
" " " Baltimore 28
" " " Norfolk - - 25

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut street and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore wer end of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Feb 21 JAMES FERGUSSON

a„DEPOT HOUSE."

This is a new tavern recently opened by MICHAL MCDERMOTT, at that popular stand formerly occupied by Mr. McGuire, immediately opposite the car office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. McD. has long been known to the public as a successful carriage maker, and a most amiable man.

He has fitted up the house in a neat and commodious style, and solicits a portion of the public patronage. He is prepared to entertain travellers and citizens at the shortest notice. He has a well furnished bar, and provided with good beds and stables.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each inserion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisments affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, if is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory,
AND
UPHOLSTERY

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in its various branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Low Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

INDIAN RESTORATIVE

For Restoring and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefit to the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative.'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. C.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Pena, No. 2 South street.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Missouri avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c., made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

STEAMBOAT AUGUSTA--NOTICE.

The Steamboat Augusta will land and take off passengers at the following landings on Potomac River, every other day from date, viz: Pye's and Budd's Landings, Maryland shore, and at Quantico, on the Virginia side of the river.

LOOK *HERE*! THE ROACH AND BED BUG BANE,

For destroying Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, &c.

This article is certainly the most convenient and safe now in use (for the same purpose)

As it only requires to be applied two or three times during the season, which will be sufficient to destroy, and keep the bedsteads, larders, &c. free from insects of every kind.

N. B. This preparation is put up in square bottles, with the directions for use, &c.

For sale in Washington City by

William F. Bender, corner of 6th street and Pa Avenue.

Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Pa Avenue.

E. *H.* James, corner of 14th street and Pa Avenue, and by

James Barry, on the Navy Yard, and at Georgetown by O. M. Linthicum.

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHRAL.

The proprietor has removed to the south side of Penn. Avenue, between 12th and 13th sts. to the House lately occupied by C. COLTMAN, where he will be happy to entertain his old customers and strangers.

FRNKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage

THOMAS BAKER.

nov. 17 tf.

FRESH
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,
Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,
WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following:

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver, Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large, Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper, Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium, Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage, round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Root, Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞ These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the City Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by John Hands, jr. where he intends keeping all the delicacies of the season, both in the eating and drinking way. Gentlemen will please call and taste for themselves.

Mar 1840 J. W. DEXTER.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice. Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first-rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

june 15 PETER CALLAN.

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from Dandruff, by the genuine *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.*

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

DARING FRAUD.—This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, on the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail office, No 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

COMSTOCK & CO.
Wholesale Druggists, New York.

A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor.

FRNKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage THOMAS BAKER.

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Wholesale Druggists, New York.

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GERMAN HOTEL;

BY

CHARLES ROENTHAL,

11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m and at 4 3-4 do. p m

From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m and at 4 do p|m

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m

By order.

eb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skiltul and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of he class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellngs, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhaga or Females complaints.

These are but different modificatians of the sam disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irreguia action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured bythese Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendi tous medical treatise, explaining the principles she discovery upon which they are founded, only stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positivestate of electricity, and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles. is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs. he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderanee of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irreguar action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them Thesymptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the idretions contained in the work which accompanice than without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or nconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10, for sale by

W. F. BENDER,

Corner between Brown's and Gadsb's.

Marcn 16, 1838.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

JAMES H. CAUSTIN, (late of Baltimore having made this city his permanent residence and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertaeke with his accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States or the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoilation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoilatsons prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners or the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T. P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhusted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents:—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep for manufacture to order at his old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of G, and 10th streets, every variety in the above line, consisting of—

Sideboards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
ed, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobe and Lounges of every variety
Mahogany Chairs do
Plain and common o
Tables
do
dc
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble, mahogany,d and pier tops
Manogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles

Hair, Moss, and Shuck-Matrasses, &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, o various qualities, suitable for cabinet-makers and joiners, will always be kept for sale as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed. ur Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accetomed to handling furniture, will

---

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on Seventh street, one door from the corner of Pa. Av. facing *Centre Market,* formerly occupied by *John Lloyd,* Esq.

Of this long established house, for size, convenience, and comfortable apartments, little need be said. The subscriber, also, long known to the Public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the horteat notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords prepared by experienced cooks, and attentive servants;

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

Sept. 23, 1840.

J F CALLAN.

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics,

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale perfumers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William strs. New York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cuticular irritation, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the rarest quality, from the purest of materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any composition whatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable change from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities, it will be found an economical and powerful distribuhor sweets for handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil.

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result It has also another property—that of purity, which however carefully Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot possess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior cleanliness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skiltul manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highly scented with the pure Persian Otto of Roses

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use.—1st. Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solution of about a quarter of an ounce of pearlash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the skin grease the part around the hair which may be liable to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well, so as to raise the settling at the bottom; then, (having a piece of sponge ready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb into the roots of the hair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in an opposite direction; repeat it till brown, and so on till the hair becomes black. The application could be made, the person sitting in the sun, for ice brighter the atmosphere, the finer the dye has homes. If applied at night, or in the damp, it would have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form it o one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuch of the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Honey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose has something so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul: and the east of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance shall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so. that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently, itsnative delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved but its use rendered innoxious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion and I advise every one whosets a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such strong remarks upon its merits, it would be futile in the propritors to add in praise one word of their own; they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush and the Botanical Tooth Powder every morning and the mouth and Gums rinsed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, those who have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the consolation of discoveing that they can proceed no further.